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DUKE W. YEE CARSTENS, YEE & CAHOON, L.L.P. P.O. BOX 802334 DALLAS, TX 75380			EXAMINER DINH, KHANH Q	
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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Paper No. 19

Application Number: 09/292,190
Filing Date: April 15, 1999
Appellant(s): CHAVEZ, LUCIANO

Duke W. Yee, registration no.34,285
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the Appeal Brief filed 10/8/2003.

(1) *Real Party in Interest*

A statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) *Related Appeals and Interferences*

The brief does not contain a statement identifying the related appeals and interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in the pending appeal is contained in the brief. Therefore, it is presumed that there are none. The Board, however, may exercise its discretion to require an explicit statement as to the existence of any related appeals and interferences.

(3) *Status of Claims*

The statement of the status of the claims contained in the brief is correct.

Claims 1-7, 12-17, 21 and 22 are *rejected*.

Claims 8-11 and 18-20 are allowed.

(4) *Status of Amendments After Final*

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) *Summary of Invention*

The summary of invention contained in the brief is correct.

(7) *Grouping of Claims*

Appellant's brief includes a statement that claims 1-7, 12-17, 21 and 22 do not stand or fall together and provides reasons as set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(c)(7) and (c)(8).

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(8) Claims Appealed

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(9) Prior Art of Record

6,442,685	FRENCH	8-2002
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6,199,164	NISHIMOTO	3-2001
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(10) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to appealed claims:

Claims 1-7, 12-17 and 21-22 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over French et al. (U.S. pat. No.6,442,685) in view of Nishimoto et al., (U.S. pat. No.6,199,164).

1. Claims 1-7, 12-17 and 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over French et al US pat. No.6,442,685 in view of Nishimoto et al. US pat. No.6,199,164.

As to claim 1, French discloses the steps of: receiving a request for a function (*i.e., user interactions*), wherein the request comprises an input specifying a server name, wherein the server responds to requests directed to a set of server names (*i.e., in response to requests from clients for a "name query", the server returns a "name query" response including its network address and further using data structures containing server name table that contains a set of server names, such as primary names and second primary names, see abstract, figs. 1, 3, 5, co1.5 line 12 to co1.6 line 59, col.7 line 12 to co1.8 line 63*).

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French does not specifically disclose using a server name mask based on the server name. However, Nishimoto discloses generating a server name mask based on the server name and executing the function in a server name context on the server as directed by the input specifying the server name based on the server name mask (*i.e., masking process based the retrieval acceptance from the host server name 218*, see figs.7, 20A and 20B, abstract, col.12 line 20 to col.13 line 60 and col.23 line 1 to col.24 line 60). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Nishimoto's teachings into the computer system of French to control the transmission data because it would have provided a masking process to the personal access information and provided a more secure network environment (see col.2 lines 40-64).

As to claim 2, French discloses a set of resources (*i.e., server name tables*) associated with a server name (see co1.7 line 12 to co1.8 line 63).

As to claim 3, French discloses identifying a membership of a resource within the set of resources for the server name context (*i.e., using data structures containing server name table that contains a set of server names, such as primary names and second primary names*, see co1.7 line 12 to co1.8 line 63 and co1.9 line 53 to co1.10 line 54).

As to claim 4, French discloses generating a server name tag for the server name, wherein the membership of the resource in the set of resources (*i.e., multiple network*

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names) is identifiable by the server name tag associatively stored with the resource (see co1.9 line 53 to co1.10 line 54 and col.11 lines 3 -67).

As to claim 5, French discloses the server name tag is generated based on a value of the server name and a value derived from a data structure that stores the server name (*i.e., using data structures containing server name table (542 fig.5) that contains a set of server names (i.e., alpha, theta, omega), such as primary names and second primary names, see fig.5, co1.9 line 53 to co1.10 line 54 and col.11 lines 3 -67*).

As to claim 6, French discloses the value derived from the data structure is a position value of the server name within a server name table that stores the set of server names (*i.e., using data structures containing server name table (542 fig.5) that contains a set of server names (i.e., alpha, theta, omega), such as primary names and second primary names, see co1.7 line 12 to co1.8 line 63 and col.9 line 53 to co1.10 line 54*).

As to claim 7, French discloses the request for the function is received from a network (102 of fig.1).

Claims 12-17 are rejected for the same reasons set forth in claims 1-6 respectively.

Claims 21 and 22 are rejected for the same reasons set forth in claims 1 and 2 respectively.

(11) Response to Argument

Appellant has chosen to group the claims into 3 groups:

Group I: claims 1-4, 7, 12-15, 21 and 22.

Group II: claims 5 and 16.

Group III: claims 6 and 17.

Regarding Group I, pages 4-16 of the Appeal brief is directed to claims -4, 7, 12-15, 21 and 22.

- Appellant asserts that the Nishimoto reference does not teach generating a server name mask based on a server name.

Examiner respectfully points out that Nishimoto discloses masking process based the retrieval acceptance from the host server name and generating a permission IP server host name and a refusal IP server host name (see figs.7, 20A and 20B, abstract, col.12 line 20 to col.13 line 60 and col.23 line 1 to col.24 line 60).

- Appellant further asserts that there is no suggestion to combine the references.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in

the art. See In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Nishimoto discloses generating a server name mask based on the server name and executing the function in a server name context on the server as directed by the input specifying the server name based on the server name mask (i.e., masking process based the retrieval acceptance from the host server name 218, see figs.7, 20A and 20B, abstract, col.12 line 20 to col.13 line 60 and col.23 line 1 to col.24 line 60). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Nishimoto's teachings into the computer system of French to control the transmission data because it would have provided a masking process to the personal access information and provided a more secure network environment (see col.2 lines 40-64).

Regarding Group II, pages 17-18 of the Appeal brief is directed to claims 5 and 16.

- Appellant asserts that the French reference does not disclose generating a server name tag based on a value of s server name and a value derived from a data structure that stores the server name.

Examiner respectfully disagrees. French discloses using data structures containing server name table that contains a set of server names (i.e., alpha, theta, omega) such as primary names and second primary names, see fig.5, co1.9 line 53 to co1.10 line 54 and col.11 lines 3 -67).

Regarding Group III, pages 18 and 19 of the Appeal brief is directed to claims 6 and 17.

- Appellant asserts that the French reference does not disclose the value derived from the data structure is a position value of the server name within a server name table that stores the set of server names.

Examiner respectfully point out that French discloses using data structures containing server name table (542 fig.5) that contains a set of server names, such as primary names and second primary names (see fig.5, co1.9 line 53 to co1.10 line 54 and col.11 lines 3 –67).

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.


Respectfully submitted,

Khanh Dinh
Examiner
Art Unit 2155


ZARNI MAUNG
PRIMARY EXAMINER

December 17, 2003

Conferees


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